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We claim:

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- 1. A targeting construct comprising:
 - (a) a first polynucleotide sequence homologous to an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (b) a second polynucleotide sequence homologous to the adrenomedullin receptor gene; and
 - (c) a selectable marker.
- 2. The targeting construct of claim 1, wherein the targeting construct further comprises ascreening marker.
 - 3. A method of producing a targeting construct, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a first polynucleotide sequence homologous to an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (b) providing a second polynucleotide sequence homologous to the adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (c) providing a selectable marker; and
 - (d) inserting the first sequence, second sequence, and selectable marker into a vector, to produce the targeting construct.
 - 4. A method of producing a targeting construct, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a polynucleotide comprising a first sequence homologous to a first region of an adrenomedullin receptor gene and a second sequence homologous to a second region of an adrenomedullin receptor gene; and
 - (b) inserting a positive selection marker between the first and second sequences to form the targeting construct.
- 25 5. A cell comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene.
 - 6. The cell of claim 5, wherein the cell is a murine cell.
 - 7. The cell of claim 6, wherein the murine cell is an embryonic stem cell.
 - 8. A non-human transgenic animal comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene.
- 9. A cell derived from the non-human transgenic animal of claim 8.

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- 10. A method of producing a transgenic mouse comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene, the method comprising:
 - (a) introducing the targeting construct of claim 1 into a cell;
 - (b) introducing the cell into a blastocyst;
- 5 (c) implanting the resulting blastocyst into a pseudopregnant mouse, wherein said pseudopregnant mouse gives birth to a chimeric mouse; and
 - (d) breeding the chimeric mouse to produce the transgenic mouse.
 - 11. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression of an adrenomedullin receptor, the method comprising:
- 10 (a) providing a non-human transgenic animal comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (b) administering an agent to the non-human transgenic animal; and
 - (c) determining whether the expression of adrenomedullin receptor in the non-human transgenic animal is modulated.
- 12. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the function of an adrenomedullin receptor, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a non-human transgenic animal comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (b) administering an agent to the non-human transgenic animal; and
 - (c) determining whether the function of the disrupted adrenomedullin receptor gene in the non-human transgenic animal is modulated.
 - 13. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression of adrenomedullin receptor, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a cell comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
 - (b) contacting the cell with an agent; and
 - (c) determining whether expression of the adrenomedullin receptor is modulated.
 - 14. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the function of an adrenomedullin receptor gene, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a cell comprising a disruption in an adrenomedullin receptor gene;
- 30 (b) contacting the cell with an agent; and

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- (c) determining whether the function of the adrenomedullin receptor gene is modulated.
- 15. The method of claim 13 or claim 14, wherein the cell is derived from the non-human transgenic animal of claim 8.
- 5 16. An agent identified by the method of claim 11, claim 12, claim 13, or claim 14.
 - 17. A transgenic mouse comprising a homozygous disruption in a gene comprising SEQ ID NO:1, or a homolog thereof.
 - 18. The transgenic mouse of claim 17, wherein the transgenic mouse exhibits decreased activity relative to a wild-type control mouse.
- 10 19. The transgenic mouse of claim 18, wherein the transgenic mouse is hypoactive.
 - 20. The transgenic mouse of claim 18, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced distance traveled in an open field test.
 - 21. The transgenic mouse of claim 18, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced average velocity in the open field test.
- 15 22. The transgenic mouse of claim 17, wherein the transgenic mouse exhibits increased anxiety relative to a wild-type control mouse.
 - 23. The transgenic mouse of claim 22, wherein the increased anxiety is characterized by reduced percentage of time spent in the central region of an open field test.
 - 24. Phenotypic data associated with the transgenic mouse of claim 17, wherein the phenotypic data is in a database